

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. F. ROBERTS.

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THIS publication is the successor of the late
AMERICAN FARMER,

and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Prattstreet, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1836.

We give place to-day to a communication from Mr. Jefferson Shields, of Frederick county, Maryland, on the subject of the *Hessian Fly*. From it we infer,—1st, that he has discovered a preventive against its ravages—and 2dly, that he speedily intends publishing it in a pamphlet form. The subject is one of deep concern to the American farmer, and indeed to the whole country, and we would say that as the season for sowing wheat has arrived; he should lose no time in giving his work to the public.

THE SEASON AND CROPS IN MISSOURI.

We publish to-day a very interesting letter from our old and esteemed correspondent, Mr. John Smith, of Dardenne, Missouri. The account which he gives of the crops in that land of fertile prairies and luxuriant hills, is gloomy enough, indeed, and while scanty crops arising from drought and drenching rains are the lot of the patriotic people of Missouri, the accounts which we publish in another part of this sheet, of the supposed destruction of the corn crops, by frost, in several of the eastern states, but adds to the sum of necessity which exists for agriculturists every where to husband such things as it may please Providence to permit them to gather into their respective garner. Every one who may be so fortunate as to raise any surplus produce for sale, will get good prices for it, be it of whatever kind it may; for the scantiness of one edible will force people into the consumption of others and thus enhance the value of all. Such are the unvarying laws which regulate trade in every department of life. But while good prices may be expected, let no husbandman forget that economy, which at all times is commendable, will be now imperiously necessary, and while each carefully expends his bread-stuffs, and the provender he may have for his stock, let him while it is pro-

dence to do so, provide himself now with the prospective means of supplying his cattle next spring with green meat before his pastures come in to fill up the deficiencies of his granary and stock yards. This may easily be done, by sowing cabbage seed at once for fall transplantation.

BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.

A correspondent of the Northampton Courier recommends as an effectual remedy for this disease, that *spirits of turpentine* be put on and about the affected parts of the tree with a brush.

COLD WEATHER AND MULBERRIES.

The Silk Cabinet states that fears have by some been entertained, that the frosts which occurred the last week would be injurious to the mulberry. But in this case as in others, where injury is apprehended, we have reason for thankfulness, that we have been visited by slight frosts, which, although destructive to some vegetables, have greatly benefitted the Chinese Mulberry, by checking its too rapid growth—in consequence of which, we may hope for a better ripening of the wood, and preparing the tree and its branches for better and more perfect cuttings.

MANURING OF CORN BROADCAST, OR IN THE HILL.

Each of these modes of culture has its advocates, and, as for ourself, we have not fully made up our mind with respect to the superiority of either, although we are free to confess, we incline to the belief, that the broadcast application of the manure is best; and so far as our judgment may be entitled to consideration, we think it would be found most effective to harrow instead of ploughing it in, the tendency of most manures, except the gaseous parts, being to sink. By broadcasting, the lateral roots, which extend far beyond the stalk in search of food, have a much better opportunity of imbibing nutriment than when applied exclusively to the hill. The ducts or mouths, through which the sustenance of the plant is derived, being at the extreme points of the roots, it stands to reason that none but the shorter ones, which do not extend beyond the body of the manure as applied to the hill, can derive any essential advantage therefrom. Where time and opportunity suits, and manure is plenty, both applications would be of great advantage, and at all

events, a small portion of light vegetable mould and ashes, or a compost of ashes and plaster, or lime, should be put around the plants when they first come up, to give them an impetus at the very onset, as nothing is so beneficial to the future crop as imparting to the young corn a vigorous start at the incipient stage of its growth. No one except those who may have witnessed it, can form any idea of the great use which is to be derived from applying from one to four gills of such composts as we have named, to the corn plants when they first come up: nor can they conceive the amount of increase in the yield of the corn which will be thereby promoted.

MAMMOTH TOMATOES.

We are indebted to Mrs. Doct. Thomas, of this place, for a peck of very superior Tomatoes, both of the white and yellow varieties. One of them weighed 20 oz., and many of them, judging by comparison, must have exceeded a pound. We hope the *example* of Mrs. T. will not be lost upon some of our other friends.—*Kent Bugle*.

The "*example*" of Mrs. Thomas is most certainly worthy of all emulation, and we hope, with our friend of the *Bugle*, that it will not be lost upon her country-women; for in truth, there is no vegetable more agreeable to the palate, healthful to the system, or more entitled to careful cultivation.

If it would not be asking too much of the talented editor of the *Bugle*, we would so far bespeak his good offices, as to procure for us a few of the seed of the fine tomatoes alluded to above, when ripe, in order that we may distribute them to our subscribers, in the hope that they will endeavor to rival the excellent lady whose care and skill have brought them to such perfection. By such exchanges of valuable seeds, a spirit of generous emulation is engendered, and the great cause of horticulture advanced and promoted, objects which should be cherished by every one.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

Mr. Editor:—Has the Gama Grass been cultivated in this latitude on a sufficiently extended scale, to enable you to pronounce decisively upon its merits. I think you alluded to a field of it in one of the numbers of the last volume of the Farmer and Gardener, undergoing the course of experiment at Brooklandwood. If you could give any information as to the result of this trial,

or any others that may have been undertaken, you would confer a particular favor upon

A SUBSCRIBER.

P. S. One of your correspondents in the last volume, dating I think, from Flushing, L. I., mentions a new variety of the Lima bean, which he considered superior in several respects to the varieties in general cultivation. Has any of the seed been sent to Baltimore yet?

Baltimore Co., Aug. 31st, 1836.

Reply by the editor of the Farmer & Gardener.

We have not seen any field of Gama grass on a scale very extended, but have conversed with, and received written communications from, gentlemen from North Carolina and Alabama, who have each some acres in the culture; have seen a patch of about the third of an acre at Brookland-wood, and a smaller one at Greenwood, and from what we have read, heard, and seen, are satisfied that there is no other grass that can compare with it in point of yield, amount of nutrition, and general acceptableness to cattle as food.

We have not seen the patch at Brookland-wood, since the opening of the spring, and cannot state what has been the success of its enlightened owner the present season, but when we saw it last year, its appearance was every thing which could be desired, and we have no doubt that, from its then prospect, his hopes have been fully realized. So well satisfied are we of its intrinsic value, both for hay and for soiling, that we shall put out an acre of it the ensuing spring.

The grass is native in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, as also in the valley of the Mississippi, and we have no doubt as to its adaptation to culture in any of the middle or southern states; whether it will answer far north, we are not certain, not having any facts in our possession to justify us in forming an opinion; but from the hardiness and thrift of the plant, do not entertain any apprehensions upon the subject.

A gentleman in St. Mary's county, of this state, whose intelligence, sound judgement, and veracity, is above all question, in speaking of an experiment upon a small scale, which he had made, speaks of it in terms of the most unqualified approbation. He says:

"It will grow in any good soil that will produce wheat, corn or tobacco—that the peculiarities and vicissitudes of our climate do not materially affect it—that its growth is so rapid, it may be cut every 15 days from the middle of May until frost, and at that age it makes better and more delicate hay than when suffered to stand longer, and is the best hay I ever saw, resembling in odour the finest cured blades—that it is

more easily cured than any other hay, in consequence of its containing but little succulence and less woody fibre."

He also states, that "it is preferred by stock to any other cured hay, and that, for the purpose of soiling and feeding green, there is no grass to be compared to it."

In corroboration of the preference given to this grass by cattle, when cured into hay, we will mention a fact related to us by a respectable physician in North Carolina, who has several acres of it under cultivation. He placed before his riding horse, a small quantity of fresh corn blades, newly cured timothy hay, and fresh gama grass hay, neither of the two first named were touched by his horse until he had consumed all of the latter—a more striking instance of partiality could not be desired.

Cotton, of the new crop, says the Newbern, (N. C.) Spectator, was sold at Columbus, Ga. on the 25th ult., at 27 cents. One bale, quality extra-prime, was sold there at public sale, and brought 41½ cents per pound.

A KILLING FROST.—The New York Journal of Commerce says—"There is reason to fear that the frost of last Tuesday night, 6th inst. has cut off the hopes which were entertained respecting Indian Corn and other fall crops. We have had an opportunity to converse with persons from the interior of this State and with others who have passed through New England, and they say every thing is killed. The market people who come in from around the city bring the same report."

At Utica on the 6th instant, the thermometer sunk to 31°.

The Buffalo Journal of the 7th says that a severe frost on Monday night swept all before it in the south towns of that county. The same calamity, the Journal thinks, "has also been visited upon other, if not all, sections of western New York. If so, the loss to the agricultural portion of our people is irreparable: and the circumstance is calculated to occasion the most serious apprehensions in the public mind."

At Salem, on the 6th, ice was seen in various places.

The Newburyport Herald says that ice as thick as window glass was seen in that vicinity, on Wednesday morning last.

Early Frost.—On Tuesday night there was a very severe frost in this vicinity, which has killed cucumber, squash and potato vines, and injured almost all vegetable productions. Early frost we have called it, and it would have been in almost any other season, but we have had one every month during the summer. In Smithfield and Cumberland the tops of the houses looked as if there had been a fall of snow.—*Providence Journal.*

Crops in Vermont.—The early frost in Vermont has nearly destroyed the corn, potatoes and

huckwheat in several sections of the state.—*Troy Budget.*

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.

Green Corn and Snow Balls.—On Wednesday morning we noticed in a market wagon, containing corn in the milk, the strange sight of a snow ball between 2 and 3 inches in diameter. It was formed from the frost which on that morning was visible in every direction around us—blasting, we fear, the small hopes many of the farmers had cherished of their corn crop.

A CARD.—If the lovers of shrubbery, culinary plants, botanical varieties, or garden productions, of fruit trees or vines, will, from any one or more of the eastern cities, forward me, from time to time, via New Orleans, to the care of "Hesford & Sorgentry," of that city, and of Peter Roach at the mouth of Wabash, the above productions, well secured, or seeds of any description, in a box of reasonable size, to be forwarded in the spring or fall seasons of the year, and deposite in the box a list of the varieties, numbered and labelled, and their name and place of residence, I will, in return for the favor, pay the freightage, and return the next season, to such friend or friends, in like manner, an assortment of all the varieties of production of the GRAND PRAIRIES of Illinois, in slips, roots,* or seeds, and of our forest trees and shrubbery, whether for fruit or ornament, and feel well satisfied that I shall more than repay such a friend or friends in the exchange. Such a collection from this region will be well worthy the attention of botanists, of the amateurs of flower gardens, as well as agriculturists.

TH. S. HINDE.

MOUNT CARMEL, Falls of Great Wabash, Wabash co. Ill., July 29, 1836.

N.B. That no inconvenience may occur, I should be glad to be apprized, by letter, beforehand, (post paid,) of the intention of any friend or friends who may be disposed to enter into such an arrangement, as it will be done merely for mutual accommodation, and not for speculation.

P. S. The worthy Editors of city-papers will please give my "Card" a passing insertion.

T. S. H.

* I have the Indian vine potato growing; a wild sweet potato grows in sandy land 7 or 8 feet. I shall prepare a place next season to plant them. Some years ago, I dug up about 3 feet, (part of a root,) roasted, and ate it; it tasted like the sweet potato. I think very great discoveries might be made as to animal food by trying such experiments.

New Flour.—Complaints are made in several quarters that the bread manufactured from flour of the new crop is found to be exceedingly unwholesome. We do not know whether these complaints are well-founded, but at all events it is desirable that as much care as is possible should be taken in preparing the wheat before it is sent to mill, so that the bad grains—of which we believe there are many in the present crop—may be separated from those of a better quality. It is suggested to us, also, as a prudent precaution against the injurious effects which are feared, that the bread should be eaten cold.—*Winches. Virg.*

For the Farmer and Gardener.

HESSIAN FLY.

Mr. Editor:—Having observed a number of articles written on the subject of Hessian Fly, going the rounds of the various public journals, one of which made its appearance some time since in your paper, over the signature of "A Bucks County Farmer," (which I observe has been very generally copied into the country papers,) and which, from the apparent fairness of his experiments, has induced many to prepare to use his remedy this fall. His plan is, to soak the wheat, then roll it in quick lime just before sowing, thus according to his theory on the subject, destroy the insect in ova or in the egg. This theory appears so plausible, the experiments so fair, that, taken in connection with the entire failure of the wheat crop last season, I am not surprised to find the farmers so generally ready to test its efficacy; for, like a drowning man they are ready to catch at straws, or to lay hold on any plan which holds out the least shadow of a hope for better.

I once entertained opinions similar to those advanced by "A Bucks County Farmer," in relation to the manner in which this insect propagated its species. But close observation, minute experiments, and an accurate examination of the habits of the insect, has long since convinced me of the erroneousness of the theory, for it is nothing more than theory.

I now assert, and hold myself bound to prove the fact, by ocular demonstration, that the hessian fly never does deposit its eggs or ova on or in the grain of wheat, consequently, no agent applied to the seed, can have the least influence in preventing the ravages of the insect. The inference (theoretically) is drawn, that, because the pea bug deposits its egg in the pea, which afterwards eats the heart out of it, that the Hessian Fly in like manner deposits its eggs on the grain of wheat. This is an unfortunate comparison for the friends of the theory before us; insects differ essentially, in the kind of nourishment which they require; the pea bug is deposited in, lives upon, and is nourished to maturity by, the fruit of the plant or vegetable. The Hessian Fly is evidently nourished by the stalk or tap of the vegetable; besides, it never evinces the least power of locomotion, from the time it is an ova or egg, (only to be seen through a microscope,) until it becomes a perfect winged insect. How does it get from the root to the second and third joints of the stalk? again it is an admitted fact, by entomologists, that insects always deposit their ova on, in, or very near, the food destined for the support of their young. Witness the wheat weevil, the cheese skipper, the pea bug, and many others, indeed, the whole generation of insects. Is it possible, that nature has so far deviated from her general course, (she is generally uniform) as to enable the hessian fly by some unknown power to ascend from the root to the stalk, for, as I before stated, it at no time possesses locomotive powers, until it becomes a winged insect. But enough of theory: it is an old and true proverb, that one grain of experience is worth a bushel of theory. With the view therefore, to prevent as far as possible, the labour, expense, and trouble, that many will incur, I submit the following experiments.

Last fall I prepared a lot of ground in the best manner, for wheat, and sowed it on the first day of October; one-half the seed I soaked in water twenty-four hours, then, whilst wet, rolled it in lime, causing as much to adhere to the grain as possible, the balance I sowed dry. The seed was all of the same kind. About one month after it came up, I carefully pulled up all the stalks that grew on a foot square of the limed part, and a like quantity of the unlimed part; I then carefully opened every stalk, and counted the larva, (or flies in the white state) as they are called, when I found there was nearly three times as many in the limed as there was in the unlimed part. This experiment I think, should be conclusive against the preventive powers of lime. In some instances the fly was within one-fourth of an inch of the grain of wheat, when covered with lime. I have tried many agents besides lime, both on the seed, and on the growing grain, but all without effect.

I stated that there was nearly three times as many flies in the limed, as there was in the unlimed part; this no doubt will appear strange; sowed on the same day, the same kind of seed; is it possible, that the lime increased their number? No. The lime appears to have had no agency whatever, in increasing or diminishing their number, their increase arose simply from the fact, that, that part which was limed was soaked, therefore it vegetated sooner, and came up on the fifth day, the dry did not come up until the tenth day; at the time the first was making its appearance, the flies were very numerous, and impregnated almost every stalk; when the dry part made its appearance, the generation had nearly passed away, consequently, it escaped their ravages in the fall. The limed part remained thinner until harvest.

My attention was drawn to the study of the habits of this insect, about seven years ago; I found there was but little known on the subject, and that little in a very crude state. Each farmer had his favorite theory, (for, as to observations and experiments, but few had been made). It was really amusing to hear the serious and opposite views on the habits of the insect, and the several strange and opposite plans adopted to destroy them. Since that period I have made its habits a particular study; for two or three years of the time, I made daily observations, through winter and summer, hot and cold, wet and dry; being convinced of the importance of acquiring facts before forming principles. By patient enquiry, and by minute and careful experiments, I have found the following facts to be true, and made the following discoveries; all of which have been submitted to the test, of the most accurate experiments, and most careful observation, previous to adoption:

1st. What the insect is in appearance, from the time it is in the state of ova or egg, until it becomes a perfect winged insect; the period it exists in the state of ova, moth, or worm, cysallide and perfect insect; the number of eggs that each deposite.

2nd. The kind and variety of vegetables that are alone, capable of supporting the moth or worm.

3d. That it is periodical in its deposites of eggs,

and that it invariably makes them through the blade, near one of the joints, to the stalk, by means of an instrument something like that of the locust.

4th. That there are four distinct generations of them every year.

5th. The influence which the various changes of the weather and seasons exert on them; such as heat, cold, moisture, winter and summer; and the peculiarities of individual insects, under certain circumstances.

6th. The best time or season to sow wheat, so as to avoid their ravages in the fall, and lessen their number in the spring.

For the benefit of farmers this fall, I will state, that the best season to sow to avoid their ravages, will be from the third to the tenth of October. I have neither time nor space to give my reasons, but will merely remark, that, this season has been adopted after most careful observations. I shall give my reasons at large in another form hereafter.

7th. From the facts which I have collected, I am able to determine almost to a certainty, the probable number of flies the next season, (this I do in the month of September. To test this part of my observations, I have been in the habit for four years past, of predicting to my neighbors, the probable number of flies; and in no instance have I failed; unfortunately my predictions were rather more than realized last season. The rules by which I judge, are founded on the laws of nature, and are as fixed and as certain as those of gravitation; the most common mind can comprehend and use them. I am sorry to say, that, if these rules hold true, the insect will be very numerous next year, but not so much so as last year, the injury to the crop will not be so general. The only way to avoid their ravages in some degree, will be to sow at the time mentioned above, and sow thick, not less than two bushels on an acre.

8th. Several local remedies by which individual farmers will be much benefitted.

9th. A general remedy, which if universally adopted will exterminate the insect in two or three years; if used by individual farmers, will benefit them very much.

Those and many other facts and discoveries, have been the result of my enquiries into the habits of this insect. It would require too much room in a newspaper, to join my experiments and the reasons for the adoption of the conclusions which I have arrived at; besides, I have often remarked, that articles of this kind, appearing in a newspaper, are generally lost and forgotten before the author's plans can be experimentally tested.

Farmers have been so often deceived by the numerous speculations and theories, which have appeared on the subject, that they have become distrustful of every thing, and are slow to submit that which has the appearance of novelty, to the test of fair experiment, unless it makes its appearance in a form more imposing, than that of a newspaper essay. My object being principally to benefit that useful class of my fellow-citizens, and being convinced of the truth of the facts just stated, I have, by the advice of many of

my friends to whom I have submitted my views on the subject, determined to publish a small book or pamphlet, by means of which, I shall be able to exhibit my views on the subject in such a manner as to be understood by every farmer. It shall be divested of every term of science that it is possible to avoid, so that every one can comprehend and test my observations and experiments.

This will place the matter before the public in a more permanent form, than it could possibly be through the columns of a newspaper; at the same time, so condensed as to be easily referred to at all times. The great interest manifested by every class of society, for the discovery of some agent by which this fell destroyer of the staple of the middle states, and staff of life, may be mitigated, must be my apology for appearing before the public over my proper name.

JEFFERSON SHIELDS.

Emmitsburg, Fredk. Co., Md. Sep. 5, 1836.

P. S. Since the above was written, I observed an article from the Harford Republican, over the signature of "W. L. Horton." The gentleman appears to have taken the only correct method of arriving at the truth on this subject, that I have seen; although many of his opinions are incorrect, he has made very rapid advances in the short period which he appears to have devoted to the subject, towards the true history and habits of the insect.

In short, his essay is the only one that I have seen, that deserves the least attention from farmers. If his experiments are continued as long as mine have been, we will not differ on the subject.

One error which he has fallen into, is, that his time of sowing is too late. Late sowing is just as dangerous as early: the proper time is that which I have stated, (to wit) from the third to the tenth of October.

Will the journals favorable to agriculture, in the grain growing States, give this article an insertion, it may be of service to many of their patrons, and benefit the public generally. J. S.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

THE SEASON AND CROPS IN MISSOURI.

DARDENNE, Mo. August 21st, 1836.

You have latterly published very many gloomy and melancholy accounts of failures and disasters of almost all sorts in the agricultural departments of our country, and I would fain present the reverse of the gloomy pictures your journal has presented, if the condition of this western portion of our common country, would justify me in doing so, but, unfortunately for us, the picture there presented is but too faithful a representation of the actual condition of things here. The season here, commencing about the middle of November last, has been a very peculiar one; one which from its character has imposed peculiar hardships on the farmer.

About the time above mentioned, the weather became very wet, and on the 19th or 20th of that month, winter with all its disagreeable accompaniments set in, and caught a very large proportion of the corn crop out standing, and with the exception of a few days at a time we had no

weather fit for out door business during the whole winter, which continued till about the last of March, the weather nearly the whole of that time being either too wet or too cool for out-door operations, and there was consequently less work done here, during the last winter and spring, than I have ever seen done in any winter and spring heretofore. Shortly after the winter broke, and before our land became dry enough for the plough, a long series of heavy cold drenching rains, commenced falling, and continued to fall at short intervals up to the 23d of May, when the last one of the series fell, the very day* if I mistake not, when the fatal wet spell commenced in the Eastern states.

It will be readily imagined that this wet weather put our ground in the worst possible condition for receiving the spring crops, and also that they must necessarily go in very late; and then suppose, that under these unfavorable circumstances a drought of more than two months continuance, and of unexampled and peculiar character, and our actual condition will readily be conceived. Now for the result of the peculiarities of the season.

The wheat and rye crops were much, very much, winter-killed every where; indeed, it could not be otherwise from the character of the winter which fluctuated from wet to extreme cold and vice versa: the crop of winter grain was therefore very scanty except on light alluvial lands, where it was about a fair one; but take the country throughout, and the crops were about one third or between that and half the average of crops, and the grain of an excellent quality. After the winter broke, the season suited the wheat crop entirely well, a great portion of that grain was partially hove out by the winter, and would have perished had the spring been dry; as it was, that crop improved very much after the spring came on, and the weather was favorable for maturing and harvesting the crop; the oats crop from the lateness of the period at which it was put in, the very bad condition of the ground, and the subsequent severe drought, is very light, indeed, a great deal of it not being worth harvesting: but on fresh or alluvial land, the crop is good, little of such is, however, put in oats here, as in ordinary seasons, the crop lodges on such lands, and is lost: the crop of hay has been pretty abundant, particularly of clover, which was much advanced before the drought set in, and the crop of timothy on good lively land was pretty heavy, but not first rate in quality, as on such lands, the grass fired about heading time, during the severe drought: the vegetable crop has failed almost entirely, except early potatoes and cabbages, the former of which was much advanced before it felt the influence of the drought, and the latter will have time to make itself since it became seasonable again, and turnips should also be included, as a crop that will succeed, but they are not cultivated here except for the table; but the corn crop which is the main staple of this whole western world, has suffered most; from the unfavorable character of the season, it was unavoidably planted late, and

the ground in wretched bad order to receive and sustain the crop, even under auspicious circumstances; as to the weather afterwards, and just after the crop was planted, and before a great portion of it was up, the weather became dry and cold, so cold, that we were apprehensive of biting frosts for a number of nights together in the first of June. The crop, however, eventually came up pretty well, but it continued entirely dry and the air generally harsh and ungenial from the 23d of May up to the 24th July; and even to a still later period in some places; we had however within that time two hasty showers, one of which on the 8th July made a season for setting out tobacco plants in some small neighborhoods, while in many places the dust was not laid.

The corn crop will, consequently, and particularly on our high prairie lands be exceedingly poor, and will probably turn out entire failures from its extreme backwardness, if we should have had frosts as early as we had the last fall, it will sweep the entire crop with the besom of destruction; under the most favorable circumstances that can occur we cannot make much more than half the ordinary quantity of corn through the upland portion of the country; but on the low grounds of the Missouri, and in some places on the bluff lands, near that river, where the crop has been strictly and judiciously attended to, there will be a fair average yield, if the season permits it to mature. The corn crop on the alluvial lands of the Missouri will never be materially injured by drought in the latter part of June or through July, as the annual rise of that river, occurs at this period, and the whole bottom being composed of alternate strata of sand and vegetable mould, with occasionally a mixture of clay deposit, it is of course porous and the water rises just as high at the back of the bottom, if that should be 2 miles, as in the channel of the river: at that season of the year the water is sufficiently near to the surface to prevent any serious bad effects to the corn crop, if the farmer have done his duty in pulverizing the soil, and keeping it in good condition. We do not however anticipate a famine here, even under the most unfavorable circumstances that are likely to occur, the wheat crop of the present season and the old corn that is in the country will supply the inhabitants with bread, if not abundantly, at least sufficiently to prevent starvation, and altho' the drought was so long and so severe, our stock has done well on the range; and from the present character of the weather, which is wet and growing, will continue to do well until the frost kills the range, and will then come in fat, so that we shall have an abundant supply of good fat beef, and there is perhaps about as much of the right kind too, (white oak) to fatten our pork, so that we do not calculate to starve, tho' we shall doubtless suffer many privations and inconveniences.

You lately published an address delivered before the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, Va. by Mr. T. J. Randolph, the greater portion of which I consider as very sensible and pertinent to the subject in hand; but he is either ignorant of the true character of one of the grasses of which he treats, viz: blue grass, or that grass has radically changed its character by emigration,

* It commenced with us on the 24th May.—
Ed. Farmer & Gardener.

or a change of soil and climate. Mr. Randolph recommends close pasturing for the eradication of blue grass before ploughing it in for a wheat crop, and observes that, as that grass has no groundleaf or aftermath, if it should be pastured close and thereby prevented from seeding, it would be readily destroyed by a single ploughing, and observes further, that that grass is never found growing on road sides, or commons, where the ground is trodden and grazed closely: now these are the very sort of situations where the blue grass makes its first lodgments here, and continues to spread and increase and maintain the possession of the soil in despite of the closest grazing and incessant breeding, and from which it cannot be destroyed by any method that I know of, except that of repeated ploughings and harrowings, and then the weather must be of a dry character, or it will not die under this process. Grain crops of all kinds, however, that I have seen tried on blue grass soil, succeed well, and I have never seen a small grain crop on it that I considered injured materially by being sod-bound: this grass here, propagates, perhaps, a hundred fold more by runners shooting out in all directions from the original seeding plant, than by its seeds, so completely do these runners fill the soil and interlock with each other, that it will always hold enough of the soil together to maintain vitality if ploughed deep enough to turn up all of these runners, and repeated harrowings in dry weather are necessary to separate the runners from the soil which sustains them. I am not satisfied that the red clover has not changed its character here in the west, and become from peculiar circumstances a *perennial* instead of a *biennial* plant; at all events, I have proven by an experiment of 13 or 14 years standing, that it is not necessary to seed the land often, in order to the successful cultivation of that plant, and this is sufficient for my present purpose, which is to persuade those farmers who have not yet commenced the cultivation of that plant, to do so without delay, and let not the supposed trouble and expense of *biennial* seedings deter them from embarking in its cultivation; for I have raised good crops every year since 1823 on the same piece of ground without any renewing whatever; the whole secret being in keeping it from being grazed close or trodden by stock.—Those farmers who have heretofore cultivated *perennial* grasses only, can hardly be persuaded at all to engage in the production of grass which will once in every two years tax them with the expense of seed and the labor of preparing the land and putting in that seed; but convince them that this labor and expense is not necessary, but that one putting-in, may, if they choose, produce them 14 abundant harvests at least, and you remove a great obstacle to the improvement of our land.

The foregoing is at your service: you may either publish or reject all or any part thereof, and I shall be content. It is submitted to your better judgment.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN SMITH.

BEETS.

Beets furnish from a given surface of ground a greater quantity of nutriment for horses and cat-

tle than any other kind of forage. Wherever its cultivation is understood, it has the preference over all other roots. It succeeds in almost all soils, is but little affected by the vicissitudes of seasons, and prepares the ground very well for succeeding crops.

Throughout Belgium and Germany, the leaves are from time to time stripped off and given to the cattle, which eat them with avidity and easily fatten upon them. Fowls are also fed upon them. They are first hashed up, and then mixed with bran. Pigs eat them with a good relish. Milch cows, when fed upon them, fatten at the expense of their milk. The leaves are equally valuable in the fattening of cattle and sheep.

Beets should be gathered when the weather is dry, and put away in a dry state; and when prepared for cattle, they must be cut up fine with some suitable instrument, and may be given either alone or mixed with straw or hay.

They are equally fit for horses, with the precaution of adding a variety of cut straw and hay well mixed together. This food will preserve them strong and vigorous, as is well ascertained in Germany, where beets are much cultivated for this purpose.

For the fattening of a bullock, forty or fifty pounds of beets per day mixed with five or six pounds of dry fodder, will accomplish the objects in the space of four months. Care must be taken to give it in three separations, since by feeding often and in small quantities at a time, the same amount of nutriment goes farther.

Finally—by facilitating the means of stable fattening, throughout the year, beets furnish a very important addition to this means of augmenting the mass of valuable manure.

They may serve also, on occasions, for the food of men; they are less subject to the vicissitudes of seasons than turnips, and their leaves supply for several months an excellent food for cattle. The root may be easily preserved during eight months of the year. They give milk an excellent taste and quality. Cattle eat them with avidity, and are never tired of them. The culture of no forage root can compare with that of the beet, in the number of advantages which the industrious cultivator may derive from them. We cannot too strongly recommend the introduction of them into places where they are not already in vogue.—*Bib. Univ. for 1831.*

Surgery of Nature—The surgeons may lay aside their instruments for extracting the stone in the bladder. A mineral water which flows from a known fountain near Recoaro, in Lombardy, not far from Vienza, possesses the virtue of destroying the stone in the bladder, provided the individual afflicted continues to drink of this water during a certain lapse of time, when the calculus naturally dissolves of itself, without any necessity for resorting to an operation. Last year a Tyrolian, about 70 years of age, was cured of the disease, by drinking of this water; the stone coming away in small particles. Dr. Brera, an eminent physician, has published a report of this extraordinary cure, the truth of which can admit of no doubt. We must have a chemical analysis of this water, that it may be imitated by an artificial compound.—*Balt. Gaz.*

From the Northampton Courier.

Extract from Gen. Tallmadge's Correspondence. CULTIVATION OF SILK, &c. IN FRANCE.

PARIS, April 9, 1836.

"I have had the pleasure to attend, by invitation, at two meetings of the National Institute of France. It is a noble assemblage of scientific men, and a source of continual benefit to the public weal. A small sum, about two hundred dollars, is allowed by the government to each member for his attendance at the weekly meetings, and for which the Institute returns answers to the government when required, upon questions connected with the arts and sciences, including agriculture, manufactures and the kindred branches. I have also attended a meeting of the Agricultural Society, and was present at the awarding of the premiums for the services of the last year, and found it not only interesting, but a fund of useful information. I send you their *Programme* of their proceedings, and also of the subjects and prizes offered for the next year. This paper will afford useful suggestions to the American Institute.

The public institutions of France are open and accessible to strangers, and are a matter of just pride to the nation. The specimens in mechanics are curious and useful. There is a *Swede* here, now a denizen of France, who claims to have made an essential improvement upon the steam engine. His proposition is to dispense with the steam boiler, fire and its attendant fixtures, and to adapt to a common high pressure engine, the use of *ammoniacal* gas as an efficient power. It is alleged that this gas can be prepared in reservoirs, so as to come in place of fuel, at a cheaper rate, with an exemption of all danger of explosion, and a great saving of the space for the engine and its fixtures. It is insisted there will be a saving of at least one half in expense, as well as in space. He has shown me his model. He has obtained a patent for England, and also for France, and he intends to sail in a few weeks for New York, with a view to obtain a patent in our country.

Many questions of interest under our patent laws have been propounded to me here, and among other things, it is noticed that while England and France open their patent privileges to all the world, America limits hers to her citizens, or to *resident aliens intending to become citizens.*

I have visited the anatomical museums and medical establishments, and attended operations at the hospitals. Very many opportunities are offered to medical students; and when we cast a look, in comparison, to N. York, who will not breathe a sigh, that bad organization and personal feuds should have so long prevented a like growing institution in our city, where I insist there is equal talent and more enterprise. We have heard so much *pro and con* in relation to Monsieur Seviale's new process of Lithotomy, that I have made his acquaintance and witnessed his operations on both male and female patients. The stone was successively broken and extracted, and the patients arose and walked away almost uninjured. The operation is not often very severe or painful. I have full confidence in his improved plan, and instruments, if they are not abused in conceited or unskilful hands. I was

gratified to find among the spectators two or three medical young men from our country.

I send you a report of M. Bodin on the agriculture of France. These papers demonstrate the great interest felt in France in the improvement of its agriculture; and it appears to be increasing in its general prosperity. It is often said, that the husband with his vineyard, and the wife with the silk worms, are at present the best sources of national wealth. Much pains are taken to improve the culture of the silk; it has hitherto been carried on almost entirely in Italy and principally in France, by private and individual industry, and supposed to be unskillfully and imperfectly conducted. The government have established three model farms, for the purpose of various experiments in agriculture, and especially in silk. I have been in the interior to visit one of those farms, and was permitted to examine its details. A separate house is prepared for feeding the silk worms, which are heated by a furnace, its heat regulated by a thermometer, and its ventilation attended to with care and system. M. Beauvais, its director, states that 1 oz. of eggs will produce in India 20 lbs. of silk; in Italy, 2 to 6 lbs. do.; in France, 5 lbs. That this great difference of product arises from care, skill, and treatment. That he has last year, in his experiments, increased the product up to thirteen pounds, and is confident of a greater increase this year. He thinks a dry and cool climate is best, and that the room should be made equal in temperature by heat and ventilation. The worms are here fed by leaves, put on a net suited to the frames, and which is to be laid over them: worms soon ascend to the new leaves, and can then be removed on the net and the frame cleaned. When the leaves of different kinds of mulberry are mixed together, the worms will select and gather on the Chinese mulberry, and yet it is not a settled point here in what consists the superiority of the Chinese over the other kinds of mulberry. The model plantation of trees is planted in rows of 12 feet apart. The trees are six feet apart, in the rows, and are cut down so as to have four or six sprouts from near the ground, and these in after years are cut off so as to be kept dwarfed for use in picking leaves. It is believed an acre or two, thus allotted to trees, and near the house, will give such facilities and product, as to make the best result, and so it appears to me. The Chinese mulberry will sprout from cuttings about six inches long, and set in a row four inches distant. I have visited one garden where 50,000 are just set out in this manner, and where 20,000 were thus raised last year, and, have been sold, and, as is said, to the American market.—The French farmers have no aptitude to change, and comparatively but few Chinese mulberries are set out in France. If the nurserymen are to be credited, they have sold one hundred trees for America for ten transplanted here. From my own observation I believe it to be the case.

M. Beauvais has tried with profit, a room heated to 18 and 20 degrees (Reaumur) and says 28 and 30 is used in India. M. Beauvais and several other growers of silk, whom I had seen in the country have since visited me at my rooms in this city, and have communicated freely with me.—There is often discrepancy in their statements and opinions, and their allegations will only serve

as clues to enquiry; but I trust the safe common sense and keen observation of the people will soon understand, as a science, the growing of silk much better than Europeans, who, after the experience of ages, act more from usage and habit than skill and experience. I have entire confidence in the full success of our people in the culture of silk. Most of the gentlemen I have alluded to, have agreed in the opinion that a warm climate is not so good as a regulated room; and one of the gentlemen, of experience, says he constantly uses plates with *chlorine* in the room to purify the atmosphere, and without injury to the worms. Some doubt establishments for feeding the worms, and prefer private industry in family rooms. All agree that a damp climate is injurious, and therefore say that silk does not prosper near the ocean, where the damp westerly winds prevail;—and they express an opinion that our warm and dry summer climate is admirably fitted for the business of silk as well in families as in establishments. France is found to produce not more than one half the silk she manufactures; it is purchased from Italy and the Archipelago. Her thirty-three millions of inhabitants cannot afford a space sufficient for the mulberry trees to supply her own wants. Our country is exempt from this difficulty. Various books or manuals of instruction in the culture of the silk, have been published here for the use of families. I have collected them and shall endeavor to bring them with me for the library of the Institute. I must omit further details till an opportunity for personal explanation.

[From the New England Farmer.]

FARMERS' WORK.

Selecting and Preserving Good Seed.

The seeds of various vegetables are now daily becoming ripe under the eye of the cultivator; and if he does not gather the best, and make the most of all sorts of useful seeds, he neglects one of the most important branches of rural economy. Gather the best seeds only for propagation, and let those which are not first rate never be used for planting or sowing. The dry kinds of seeds are best kept in their own pods or outer coverings; but the seeds of all soft fruits, such as cucumbers, melons, &c., must be cleansed from the pulp and mucilage, which surround them; otherwise the rotting of these parts will spoil the seeds.

When seeds are gathered, it should always be done in dry weather; then they should be hung up in bags in a dry room, so as to preserve them from the air.

The selections of seeds depend principally on a proper choice of grains and kernels, as well as roots, from the vigorous vegetables, growing under our own inspection; for though it be conjectured that the cultivation of a particular plant from the same seed, and in the same soil, will at length cause it to degenerate, yet numerous well attested instances have occurred, in which the contrary is evident. The more healthy stalks or stems should therefore be selected for bearing seeds; and such as attain maturity at the earliest period of the season ought to be preferred, especially if they grow at a distance from weakly plants of the same species; lest fecundating farina of the latter be blown on the stigmata of the

former, and an inferior kind of succession be produced.

The proper time for gathering seeds is the period of their perfect maturity, which may be ascertained by the dryness of the stem; because when the latter begins to decay it becomes bleached by the oxygen of the atmosphere, and no further nourishment can then be conveyed to the seed.

Fruit Trees.—If in looking over your orchard you should happen to perceive any limbs overburdened with fruit, you will pick off a part, or put props under the limbs, or both. In most cases, if you can afford time, it would be advisable to pick off supernumerary apples, peaches, &c., especially from young trees. Mr. Cox, observed that "no error is more universal, than an anxiety for early productiveness in an orchard. It is generally obtained at the expense of much eventual profit, and a great diminution of the size and vigor of the trees. Believing early fecundity to be injurious to the vigor and perfection of plants, I am always attentive to pluck from trees these evidences of early maturity, in the first stages of their existence."

Bushes.—This is the right time of the year for destroying the bushes which are apt to overrun pastures, &c. Wet weather is best for this purpose, because the sap vessels will continue open longer, and the sap discharged, the root weakens the plants, and eventually the power of reproduction is annihilated. Bushes which grow in clusters, such as alders and some other sorts may be pulled up by oxen, and this is an effectual way of subduing them. A writer in the New England Farmer, volume 1, p. 306, asserts in substance, that bushes in pastures are best destroyed by sowing plaster of Paris at the rate of about one bushel to the acre, on land overrun with them. It appears the plaster gives such growth to clover and other grasses, that the growth of the bushes is checked, and they are eventually stifled and exterminated.

Pasture.—An English writer recommends to mix a few sheep, and one or two colts in each pasture for horned cattle. Another says—"The following economical experiment is well known to the Dutch, that when eight cows have been in pasture, and can no longer obtain nourishment, two horses will do very well for some days, and when nothing is left for the horses, four sheep will live on it; this not only proceeds from their differing in the choice of plants, but from the formation of their mouths which are not equally adapted to lay hold of the grass."

Plaster.—In the seventh number of this volume of the Farmer, we published several articles on plaster, in some of which it was recommended to put it on light soils, not on those that were stiff and clayey. It was also stated that farmers in Falmouth and other towns near the sea coast, observed that plaster was no benefit to their farms, owing, as they considered, to their nearness to the sea. In regard to those articles, a farmer from Falmouth informs us that he has received a great benefit from the application of plaster to stiff clayey soils, and that other farmers in that town, particularly on and near the river Piscataqua, have been very much improved by

plaster. Cold soils, of a clayey loam, that produced nothing of consequence but a light crop of weeds in a short time after they were laid down to grass, have been so much improved, almost wholly by the use of plaster, that they produce abundant crops of clover. In some cases the land has been ploughed, and the plaster applied to the tillage, and in others the plaster was sown on the land without ploughing. Both methods have been very successful, and have increased very much the value of the farms. The same gentleman further observes that he has applied plaster to light sandy soils without any perceptible advantage. In the interior, plaster is mostly used on light soils, and on such it is considered most beneficial. Every farmer who has not a plenty of manure should try the effect of plaster on his farm; it is very cheap, costing only about thirty cents, besides transportation, for enough for an acre, according to the usual quantity used. Old pastures may be greatly improved by sowing plaster on them. From experiments that have been made, there is no doubt that pastures might be improved in this way so as to pay ten times the expense. No farmer should neglect trying the experiment, noting the part of his pasture sown with plaster, and the effect it produces.

A farmer in Freeport remarked to us that in sowing his ruta baga seed this summer, he put plaster in a part of his drills, dropping it on the seed, and planted some without plaster, and the consequence was, that in the drills that were plastered, the seed came well, and there were too many plants by half. In the drills not plastered, there were not more than one fourth so many plants as were necessary.—*Yankee Farmer.*

HAY ON BARN FLOORS.

When hay, particularly clover, is thrown on the floor, much of it, and of the most valuable part, too, breaks and crumbles into small pieces, that the forks will not take them up. In most barns, this is entirely wasted or shoved out into the yard, where but comparatively little of it is picked up by the stock. "I," says an aged farmer, "keep my barn floor as clean as my wife's parlor, and every day shovel it into an old sleigh or box, which I keep standing by, all the leaves, seeds, and fine parts of the hay. This makes superior hay for my cows; if moistened with water, and a small quantity of bran or meal added, and given about the time of calving, nothing appears more nourishing to them."

Extract of a letter from Charles Gale, Esq. of Milton, Pa.

It is now more than twenty years since I first thought of sowing clover seed among Indian corn. My first essay was a failure; my second succeeded to admiration, and the seed was covered by the plough. Since that time I covered it with the harrow or cultivator, and with various success, depending in a great measure on favorable weather during the month of August. If successful it should be strewn with gypsum the next spring, and may be partially pastured in summer. It should be ploughed down before wheat harvest, and will be generally a good manure for a succeeding wheat crop; plough again after the middle of September, which will prepare the ground

in the best possible manner for the reception of the seed.

HOW TO MAKE A DOUBLE CROP ON A POOR SOIL.

Plough up your ground intended for corn in the fall of the year, as deep as you can plough it—let it lay till spring—at the opening of which, when the frost is entirely out of the ground, give it a good ploughing and harrow it down. It is then in good order for preparing to plant. Take of slacked ashes, two thirds, and of ground plaster one third: mix them well together, and follow the droppers, and put as much of this mixture on the seed as you can grasp in your hand, and cover it in the usual way. The corn will grow off finely, and retain a strong and vigorous growth and green color, and stand the drought much better than upon the strongest culture. The writer of this having tried the experiment for two years, has fully tested its value.

Stock Fair—The Kentucky Association Stock Fair commenced on Monday last, and will close to-day. The first day was occupied with the exhibition of Cattle, and we are quite sure, we but speak the unanimous opinion of all present, when we say there never has been in this country a larger collection of splendid animals of that description. Yesterday the Horses were exhibited. The number was large, of the most improved blood in the country; furnishing evidence of the attention which is paid to the improvement of the stock of the state. We venture to assert that if there is now (which is questionable) a state in the union, which can boast of more stock, of finer form, &c. than Kentucky, it will not be the case in a year or two. The improvement has been rapid, and is still progressing.—*Lexington (Ky.) Obs. & Reporter.*

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES AND CUTTINGS.

THE best varieties of CHINESE MULBERRY, (*Morus Multicaulis*) from France, Italy and China, of one, two and three years' growth, may be had in large or small quantities, from S. WHITMARSH's extensive collection, and forwarded to any part of the United States, according to order, with directions for propagation.

It is confidently believed, that the present mode of culture adopted by us, will prove a certain and secure protection against the severity of winter, and the best method by which to increase the foliage and multiply the number of trees.

All orders directed to the subscriber, will receive immediate and faithful attention.

In behalf of S. WHITMARSH,
DANIEL STEEBINS.

Northampton, Sept. 7.—20 St.

NEW CHINESE MULBERRY,
Or Morus Multicaulis Trees and Cuttings, for sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large stock of these trees, very thrifty well rooted plants, 2 to 5 feet high, raised in this country, under his superintendence, which would be sold according to size, on pleasing terms, and carefully packed and forwarded to order to any section of our country.

And from six years experiments in cultivating this tree, he is decidedly of opinion, that there is no tree so well calculated to raise silk. Any information relative to its culture, will be furnished to purchasers if requested.—Also the Italian white mulberry 2 to 3 feet, very cheap.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Clairmont Nursery, near Baltimore. 20

DAHLIAS.

THIS Splendid Flower has but recently been introduced into this country, and consequently but little known, and although I have mostly devoted my attention to the culture of articles of the most useful class, yet flowers are not without their usefulness; the more we adorn our yards and gardens with flowers, and useful shrubs and trees, the more we increase our love for home, the spot alone where true happiness is to be found; and having cultivated this flower rather extensively for three or four years, I am enabled to judge of its merits, and think the various beautiful colors and shades, large size of its flower, long continuance in bloom, and ease of culture, are properties deserving the notice and culture, not only of the wealthy, but also of every cottager in the country.

It is only necessary to see one of them in full bloom, containing at one time from 10 to 30 flowers, from 3 to 5 inches in diameter, to become an admirer of it, especially when we see a group of them of all colors, stripes and shades. They commence blooming here the middle of June, and continue until frost.

For further information, I herewith add an extract from J. C. Loudon's Practical Gardening, published in London, 1827—since then they have been very much improved in many respects.

"The roots of the Dahlias are tuberous, and fasciculated, the stems rise from 5 to 8 feet, covered with large compound leaves, resembling those of the Dwarf Elder, and with side branches bearing numerous flowers of a great variety of colors, which appear in August, and continue until frost; the plant grows wild in Mexico, in sandy meadows, and was sent to Madrid in 1789—from thence to France, Germany, and England; at present the Dahlia is the most fashionable flower in this country, and the extent of its culture in some of the nurseries is truly astonishing, especially in that of Lee; nor is this to be wondered at, as Sabine observes, for, independent of the great beauty and diversity of the flowers, they are in perfection at a season when, till they came into notice, our gardens had but little ornament."

CULTURE—Plant the roots, or potted plants, into the garden as soon as received, any time between the first of May and middle of June, in rich well prepared ground, 3 to 4 feet apart, unincumbered with shrubs or other plants, each plant must have a stake planted with it 18 inches deep and 5 to 7 feet high, according to the height of the plants, and tie up the plants to it as they grow.—Take up the roots after the tops are killed by the frost, and after drying them a few days, pick them away in a cellar in dry sand or mould, safe from frost. Priced catalogues of potted plants and roots of this flower, can be obtained gratis at my Nursery, or at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light st. Baltimore.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

P. S. Samples of these flowers may be seen at the horticultural room, and our store in Light st., or at the Nursery, where there is the most extensive, and best bloom that ever has been in this State—to see them the citizens of Baltimore are respectfully invited. R. S.

POINTERS AND MASTIFFS.

TEN Pointer pups about 4 months old, of good strain —warranted genuine.

ALSO—4 Mastiff pups, considered above all others, the most faithful watch dogs.

The above pups can be procured by any persons wanting either of them, by application to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore.

All applications by letter, must be post paid.

3t sep 20

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BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	1 75	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs.	6 75	8 00
CORN, yellow,.....	bushel.	95	97
White,.....	"	92	94
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound.	—	—
North Carolina,.....	"	—	—
Upland,.....	"	18 1/2	20
Louisiana 19—Alabama	"	—	21
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	50	52
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	—	1 50
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	12 00	—
Do. do. baker's,.....	"	—	—
Do. do. Superfine,.....	"	9 50	9 62
Super-How. st. in good de'd	"	9 25	9 50
" wagon price,.....	"	9 00	—
City Mills, extra,.....	"	—	9 50
Do. do. do,.....	"	9 00	9 25
Susquehanna,.....	"	—	9 25
Rye,.....	"	5 75	6 00
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	—	30 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel.	5 50	6 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,.....	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	2 25	2 75
Herds, or red top,.....	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	—	20 00
HAMS, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	8 25	8 50
Slaughtered,.....	"	—	—
Hops—first sort,.....	pound.	16	—
second,.....	"	14	—
refuse,.....	"	12	—
LAMB,.....	bushel.	35	37
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,.....	"	—	—
OATS,.....	"	43	45
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,.....	"	1 12	—
Lady,.....	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton.	—	3 25
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.	—	—
RAGE,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	102	110
Susquehanna,.....	"	—	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100 lbs	3 50	4 50
" brown and red,.....	"	4 50	0 00
" fine red,.....	"	7 00	7 90
" wrappery, suitable	"	—	—
" for segars,.....	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,.....	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,.....	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,.....	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,.....	"	—	—
Kentucky,.....	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	2 20	2 33
Red, best,.....	"	2 00	2 05
inferior,.....	"	1 50	1 80
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	42	42 1/2
" in hhds.	"	39 1/2	—
" wagon price,.....	"	36	37
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 75	—
To Wheeling,.....	"	2 00	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,...	pound.	55 to 68	30 32
Full Merino,.....	"	48 55	28 30
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	45 48	26 28
One half do,.....	"	40 45	26 28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	36 40	26 28
Pulled,.....	"	38 40	26 28

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

THE Editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale at his residence about two miles from Baltimore on the Philadelphia Turnpike road, a white bull with red spots about the head and neck. He is full blooded and of the improved short horn breed; has given many living evidences of his capacity for service, his calves being large and of the most superior points. His price is \$300.

au 23

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES,.....	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured....	pound.	15	16
Shoulders,..... do.....	"	13 1/2	—
Middlings,..... do.....	"	—	13 1/2
Assorted, country,.....	"	11 1/2	12 1/2
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	37
Roll,.....	"	20	25
CIDER,.....	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each.	4 50	6 00
COWS, new milch,.....	"	25 00	45 00
Dry,.....	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	2 00	2 06
CHOP RYE,.....	"	2 00	2 06
EGGS,.....	dozen.	—	12
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	10 00	—
No. 2,.....	"	9 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	3 50	3 62
Mackerel, No. 1,..... No. 2	"	—	9 00
No. 3,.....	"	—	5 00
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,.....	pound.	16	17

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

	PER	FROM	TO
U. S. Bank,.....	par	—	—
Branch at Baltimore,.....	do	—	—
Other Branches,.....	do	—	—
MARYLAND.			
Banks in Baltimore,.....	par	—	—
Hagerstown,.....	do	—	—
Frederick,.....	do	—	—
Westminster,.....	do	—	—
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do	—	—
Do. payable at Easton,.....	do	—	—
Salisbury,..... 5 per ct. dis.	do	—	—
Cumberland,..... 1	do	—	—
Millington,..... do	do	—	—
DISTRICT.			
Washington,.....	do	—	—
Georgetown,.....	do	—	—
Alexandria,.....	do	—	—
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Philadelphia,.....	do	—	—
Chambersburg,.....	do	—	—
Gettysburg,.....	do	—	—
Pittsburg,.....	do	—	—
York,.....	do	—	—
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1/2	do	—	—
Delaware [under \$5]..... 3/4	do	—	—
Do. [over \$5]..... 1/2	do	—	—
Michigan Banks,.....	do	—	—
Canadian do,.....	do	—	—
VIRGINIA.			
Farmers Bank of Virginia 1/2	do	—	—
Bank of Virginia,.....	do	—	—
Branch at Fredericksburg do	do	—	—
Petersburg,.....	do	—	—
Norfolk,.....	do	—	—
Winchester,.....	do	—	—
Lynchburg,.....	do	—	—
Danville,.....	do	—	—
Bank of the Valley,.....	do	—	—
Branch at Romney,..... 1	do	—	—
Do. Charlestown,..... do	do	—	—
Do. Leesburg,..... do	do	—	—
Wheeling Banks,..... 2 1/2	do	—	—
Ohio Banks, generally 3 1/2	do	—	—
New Jersey Banks gen. 1 1/2	do	—	—
New York City,..... 1/2	do	—	—
New York State,..... 2 1/2	do	—	—
Massachusetts,..... 2 1/2	do	—	—
Connecticut,..... 2 1/2	do	—	—
New Hampshire,..... 2 1/2	do	—	—
Maine,..... 2 1/2	do	—	—
Rhode Island,..... 2 1/2	do	—	—
North Carolina,..... 3 1/2	do	—	—
South Carolina,..... 3 1/2	do	—	—
Georgia,..... 3 1/2	do	—	—
New Orleans,..... 6	do	—	—

FOR SALE

AT Clairmont Nursery, one Sow and Boar of the thin Rind breed of Hogs, the first about 2 years old, and the latter 1 year, a rare chance to get at once into this breed—Price \$25. Also a few pairs of Barnitz Pigs, and large Westphalian White Geese—the first \$10 a pair, and the latter \$5—coops, feed, and drayage, 75 cts. each.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

P. S. \$2 each will be given for a few full grown Hen White Turkeys, pure blood and unmixed, delivered at our Store in Light street.

R. S.

DALE'S NEW HYBRID TURNIP.

THE subscriber now offers to the agriculturists a new and decidedly superior variety of Turnip, originated by R. Dale, Esq. an intelligent farmer, near Edinburgh, Scotland, who thus speaks of its superior quality. "It was obtained by unwearied attention in crossing the Swedish or Ruta Baga Turnip; it is superior in size and flavor to the Ruta Baga; is closer and finer in texture; it is as rapid in its growth as the white flat turnip. In fact it includes the great desideratum in the selection of a proper variety of the turnip, which is to obtain the greatest possible weight at a given expense of manure. This variety seems to be more adapted to this end than any other sort introduced. It will be found superior in quality to any of the white field Turnips, and keeps longer than any of them, and very near as long as the Ruta Baga—the color is yellow—the shape oblong." Price 25 cents per ounce. The season for sowing is at hand.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.
Light near Pratt st. wharf.

A GARDENER WANTED.

A single man of undoubted character for sobriety, industry and honesty, and who has a thorough knowledge of gardening—who is competent to manage a large garden, pleasure ground, and hot house, and to discreetly superintend several hands that would be placed under him—will hear of a permanent situation in the South, where the climate is both healthful and delightful.

Apply to the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore.

All applications by letter must be post-paid.
aug 30

CAULIFLOWER SEED.

I offer for sale a superior lot of early Cauliflower seed for fall sowing, to insure a certain crop of large Heads of this very desirable vegetable, the seed should be sown in the month of September in frames and planted in very rich well tilled light soil.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.
aug 30 Light near Pratt-st. whf.

FRESH CABBAGE SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER now offers for sale a superior lot of EARLY YORK CABBAGE seed grown 1835, it is of the Dwarf Scotch or short stalked variety, and well known among growers as the best and earliest heading. Also early BULLOCK'S HEART, LARGE YORK or HARVEST, London BATTERSEA, Cape SAVOY, Cripe's FLAT DUTCH, &c. &c. all of which are fully tested to vegetate finely and produce superior heads.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.
aug 30 Light near Pratt-st. whf.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY

No. 36 IV. Pratt-street, Baltimore, Jan. 25.
THE proprietor avails himself again of the commencement of a New Year, to express his grateful thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their kind and liberal support of his Agricultural Establishment, and is happy to say that his ceaseless exertions to accommodate the public, have not been without a corresponding encouragement from them, and with his present Improvements and Machinery, he is able to manufacture his Agricultural Implements much better than formerly, and with greater facility, and hopes to merit continued patronage. He now presents to the public an article new in its construction, for grinding corn and cob for feeding horses and stock. To those who approve this mode of feeding, this machine is worthy their attention. Also, Corn Shellers to be worked by hand or horse-power. He has a variety of Saw Cutters; but his own patented Cylindrical Straw Cutter is not surpassed by any other implement of the kind in existence; he has recently made some improvements in their construction, which adds to their cost, and for which he has been obliged to add a trifling advance to the price of the small size—his prices for them being as follows, viz:

11 inch Revolving bottoms \$30, with extra pair of knives,	\$30
11 " Permanent Bottom 28, do do do	31
13 " " 43, do do do	48
13 " Revolving Bottom 45, do do do	50
15 " " 50, do do do	56
20 " Large size fitted for horse-power 80, do do	90

His variety of ploughs embraces almost every description and size that are worthy of notice, from a small new Plough to the large rail road Plough—Gideon Davis' Improved Ploughs in all their variety, with cast and wrought shares; these castings are now made on his own premises, of the best stock and with special care; a supply of them always on hand to sell separate from the ploughs when required. Ox Scrapers for levelling hills, &c.; common and patent Wheat Fans; Fox & Gorland's spring concave Thrashing Machines, large and small size, and portable horse powers for the latter; also one of Z. Booth's 2 horse Thrashing Machines and stationary horse power for the same; Brown's vertical patent Wool Spinners, and Watson's patent Washing Machine, both very simple and useful machines for families; Harrows; double and single corn and tobacco Cultivators; superior grain Cradles; and a great variety of other farming implements of a prime quality; and all on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Likewise in store—Orchard Grass, Timothy, and Hard Grass seed of superior quality.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.